Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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WOMAN JUDGE ON WOMEN'S CASES

Miss Whitehead of Seattle Will Try Women Charged on Criminal Counts

Miss Reah M. Whitehead, who was elected justice of the peace in Seattle at the election, will be assigned to criminal cases, according to Mr. Lundin, the prosecuting attorney-elect.

"All the criminal cases against women will come before Miss Whitehead," says Mr. Lundin. "She was in the prosecuting attorney's office with me during one year, and I have had a good opportunity to view her work. She is a woman of excellent judgment and ability and valuable experience, and, in my opinion, she is equipped to deal justly with any criminal case."

ASKS HOUSE TO LET HAWAII ACT

Delegate from Island Introduces Bill in Congress to Permit Suffrage Vote

A bill to authorize the Legislature of Hawaii, to extend the right of suffrage to women was introduced in the House Tuesday by Delegate Kalanianalo. The measure would permit the Legislature to submit the question to a popular referendum.

The action of Congress on this bill will be watched with much interest, after its refusal to permit the most limited form of woman suffrage in the Philippines.

CONGRESS BLOCKS WOMEN VOTERS

State Department Obstructs Bill to Remove Injustice Against Women Citizens

Congress proved last week the fallacy of the very States' rights argument against nation-wide suffrage, which the administration uses. It showed the women of the suffrage States that they can never be entirely free until all the women of the country are enfranchised.

A bill had been introduced by Congressman Kent of California, to prevent the disfranchisement of women voters who marry aliens. It was explained that, although the women of California have been given equal suffrage by the State, they are deprived of it by a Federal statute the moment that they marry a citizen of any foreign country. Representative Harrison of Mississippi, who was in charge of the bill declared that the purpose of it was to give to the State the right to control suffrage "without interference by the Federal government."

No sooner was the bill read, however, than Representative Steenerson of Minnesota asked whether or not it was a fact that the State Department was opposed to the passage of the bill.

"In the Sixty-second Congress the Foreign Affairs Committee,

(Continued on Page 2.)

SHALL STATE RIGHTS BLOCK WOMEN'S AFTER THIS?

AN analysis of the prohibition vote in Congress last week shows matter of vital interest. The prohibition amendment was reported by both the Judiciary and Rules committees at the same time as the suffrage amendment, and the two have been closely connected by the administration leaders.

A study of the vote shows, first, that the delegations from equal suffrage States voted 27 to 10 for prohibition. Illinois, where women can vote on local option but not for Congressmen, went 11 to 14 against prohibition, although the delegation of its neighbor State, Indiana, voted solidly against prohibition. More than that, however, the Southern delegations went on record as follows: North Carolina, solidly in favor; South Carolina, solidly in favor; Oklahoma, solidly in favor; Tennessee, solidly in favor; Mississippi, 7 to 1 in favor; Arkansas, solidly in favor; Florida, solidly in favor; Virginia, 8 to 2 in favor; West Virginia, solidly in favor; Kentucky, 7 to 4 in favor; Georgia, 8 to 3 in favor. These figures apply to those members present and voting. The only Southern delegations to give a majority against prohibition were those of Louisiana, Alabama, Texas and Maryland.

The Southern States are the ones where the doctrine of State Rights is most strongly held. Woman suffrage is no more a matter of State Rights than prohibition. Will not these Southern Congressmen take as firm a stand on the question of enfranchising their wives, sisters, daughters and mothers? They will be closely watched when the vote on suffrage comes in the House.

VOTE IN HOUSE TO COME SOON

Nation-Wide Amendment Postponed Till After Post Office Appropriation Bill

Now that Congress has met again after the Christmas recess, it is expected that the nation-wide suffrage amendment will come up in a few days. Possibly it will not come to a vote until after the passage of the postoffice appropriation bill.

Meanwhile, a number of prominent suffragists have gone to Washington to be on hand for the debate in the House.

Telegrams and letters have poured into the capital during the last few days, urging the Representatives to support the amendment.

LAWRENCE ABBOTT WON TO CAUSE

Son of Prominent Anti-Suffragist Tells Story of His Conversion to Suffrage

Lawrence Abbott, President of the Outlook Company, has emerged from an anti-suffrage environment, and is now a pronounced suffragist. His father, Lyman Abbott, is a well-known anti-suffragist, and his mother was for six years president of the New York Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

At the Fifth Avenue Suffrage Shop, Mr. Abbott told the story that changed his convictions: "I had two friends living in a Southern town. They were real Southern people, a husband and a wife, with the Southern belief in a woman's right to chivalry from men. The wife did a great deal of work for humanity, in a quiet way, and for years nothing happened to shake her conviction that just as a woman she could get everything she wanted. Then one day something came up that required a visit to the Legislature. She went with a delegation of women. They were turned down flat, and without any of that chivalry she had always believed was woman's due.

"Her husband was furious at the treatment she received. He had always been opposed, as she was, to the movement to enfranchise women, but from that day he was a convinced suffragist, and she has been an ardent, though quiet, worker for the cause. For on the day she came home from the Legislature they said to each other that that proved that women could accomplish little till they got the vote."

Mr. Abbott said he was greatly impressed, too, by the fact that there wasn't a working woman or a woman of affairs in his acquaintance who didn't want to vote. He mentioned Miss Jane Addams and Miss Pauline Goldmark as among those whose opinion had influenced him.

The Norwegian Parliament has recently voted a maternity benefit for women.

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THE WAKENING

Alice Stone Blackwell

By Ida Goldsmith Morris

Whether a threat or a promise, a fact to be hailed or deplored,
The whisper has grown to a clarion call that can never again be ignored.
And beneath the cold crust of the things that have been,
A new force is beginning to quake,
And the argument grows, and the end no man knows—
For the heart of the world is awake!

In her sheltered nest, where the mountains tower,
The Woman has slept too long;
Now she suffers the pangs of a new-born power,
And she balances right and wrong.
She has tired of the toys and the pastimes light
That sufficed for the nation's youth;
She has torn off the veil that obscured her sight,
And she stares at the naked Truth!

And she laughs at our boast of the Ages' spoil,
For she asks, "Have you journeyed far?
Have you lightened the burden of ill-paid toil?
Have you stamped out the seed of WAR?
Do you doubt our courage, who gave you breath?
Dare you say we will flinch from the strife,—
We, who go with a smile to the Gates of Death
When we pass on the torch of Life?

"And what of the goal that we hope to win,
When we march in the ranks with you?
We would strangle the forces of wrong and sin
That were old when the race was new.
We would clean up this man's world, governed by men,
(Who have cancelled never a curse).
Do you say we can do no better? Well then,
God knows we can do no worse!"

Whether a threat or a promise, a fact to be hailed or deplored,
The whisper has grown to a clarion call that can never again be ignored.
And, beneath the cold crust of the things that have been,
A new force is beginning to quake,
And the argument grows, and the end no man knows—
FOR THE HEART OF THE WORLD IS AWAKE!

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE PEPYS

By Miriam Allen de Ford

Saturday: Up early, the dressmaker being come, and thence to Madison Hall for to consult the lighting, that the candles this evening become my complexion. There met Mistress Collins, who, being consulted, doth agree with me that my green silk should vastly please the audience. To luncheon with Dolly, where there sat opposite us a bold creature, wearing in her button hole a pin marked "Votes for Women." Upon my remarking that the place for us tender, protected females is the home, she made free to ask me why I kept not to mine own. Naturally, I vouchsafed no reply, considering silence always the better course in such impertinent instances.

Later: Very tired, but cannot refrain from noting the great success of this evening's meeting. Not many there—perhaps thirty, and most of those I recognized as members of our society; but much enthusiasm, and I am solemnly assured that never did I look better. In the discussion after the lecture, a person whom we supposed to be one of the suffragists rudely insisted on knowing my authority for a statement I had made concerning the wretched government in Colorado. Completely routed her by saying that the cause of righteousness needed no authority; she retired discomfited, much to my delight and glory.

Tuesday: A most desolate day, there being arrived by the first post news of the defection of my Aunt Maria and my two cousins. Having remembered how I implored them not to move to California, I cannot consider it anything but the evil influence of that vitiating atmosphere that could have persuaded them to appear in public in defence of the cause to which I have pledged my enmity. We females are not endowed by nature with the reason of our brothers; why, then, should we endeavor to leave our spheres and meddle in that which we cannot understand? I can write no more, both because of the indignation which chokes me, and because I am now due at the meetings for the Suppression of Child Labor and of the City Beautiful Committee—worthy and great causes, which the unthinking suffragettes would remove from their idealistic estate and place on the level of common politics.

Friday: Weary, indeed, from last evening's opera, and the introduction afterwards to Mme. Saffordi. A wonderful soprano, and they say a most charming woman, quite one of ourselves by appearance; but my pleasure is damped by having heard that she, too, is an active and militant suffragist. Where will not this virus extend? Whom will it not infect? Yesterday I found in my own daughter's hand a book by Sylvia Pankhurst. I took it from her and advised her to read only of the good, the sweet, the restful. Novels and poems—those having within them the elements of emotion—are the only reading suited to the young and female mind.

Monday: To the matinee, where I did meet the president of our society—I mention no names for the sake of secrecy—whose husband hath separated from her, after a most mortifying conversation, in which (to use for the nonce words hardly fitting me) he hath said that she hath made him sick, and that there must needs be in his home life some interest beyond scandal and anti-suffrage. Having been told that he hath named me among others as an old hen and a back number from the year one, shall perforce consult my lawyer as to suit for criminal libel.

Tuesday: A great shock. One thing having led to another, I do discover from my lawyer that not only is my property not mine own, but that my children also are legally poor dear George's only. Is it possible that I, in mine own State and city, am thus affronted? This matter bears investigation, painful though I find it. Can it be possible that the suffragettes—? Oh, Heavens!

CONGRESS BLOCKS WOMEN VOTERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

through one of its members, conferred with the State Department, and the State Department at that time did not sanction this bill," replied Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Steenerson asked, "And it is still opposed to it, is it not?"

Mr. Harrison replied, "I presume that the State Department does not approve the bill."

Throughout the discussion, the chief argument used against the bill was the opposition of the State Department. Mr. Kent and Mr. Lenroot of Wisconsin spoke in favor.

"In California we are trying to pass laws to give entire equality between the sexes in the matter of citizenship," said Mr. Kent. "Here is a Federal statute which denies that right, and whatever you say about the constitution of California, women have been deprived of their votes in California under this Federal statute because they have married aliens."

"I desire to say that until the State Department itself thinks this bill ought to be passed, I shall object to it," said Mr. Steenerson. "I think the gentleman is mistaken in trying to have it passed now."

"In the gentleman's State, as in my own, woman suffrage will soon be an accomplished fact," said Mr. Lenroot to Mr. Steenerson.

"This bill has nothing to do with woman suffrage," expostulated Mr. Steenerson. "I have not opposed woman suffrage."

He objected, and the bill was not acted upon.

QUOTES JOHN C. CALHOUN REGARDING AMENDMENTS

Mississippi Congressman Shows Famous Southern "State Rights" Orator Did Not Oppose Changing Federal Constitution

"There is no man in the House who believes more strongly in the doctrine of State rights than I do," said Congressman Stephens of Mississippi on the floor of the House last week. He then went on to show that an amendment to the Federal constitution is in no way an invasion of the rights of the States, and he quoted John C. Calhoun, the famous southern orator, as an authority. Mr. Stephens was discussing the prohibition amendment, but his arguments hold for all amendments and are particularly appropriate in view of the fact that most of the opposition to suffrage in Congress is based upon "State rights" grounds.

"The Federal Government is one of delegated powers only," said Mr. Stephens. "All powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people. The Constitution provides, however, for the amendment of that instrument. Each State, when it became a member of the Union, accepted and agreed to that provision of the Constitution.

"Even though an amendment shall have the effect of depriving a State of some right that it now possesses, the State has no ground of complaint, and there is no infringement of the doctrine of State rights, if such amendment is adopted in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. There is a wide and well defined distinction between an invasion of the rights of the States and a delegation of further power to the National Government by the States.

"No one will contend that the States are unable to delegate further powers to the General Government. The very fact that provision is made for amendment would settle the proposition if it was brought in question. That it is unnecessary to obtain the consent of every State to amend the Constitution is also settled by the provision for amendment, for it requires the consent of three-fourths only. The only exception is in regard to representation in the Senate, which is that 'no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.'

"I contend, Mr. Speaker, that this is not an invasion of State rights. Three-fourths of the States are given the right to amend the Constitution, and it is a denial of a constitutional right granted that number of States, if we assert that an amendment shall not be made to the Constitution because some State opposes the amendment. The doctrine of State rights is not involved here, though the question of expediency might be a legitimate subject for discussion when the issue is presented in the States. Each State must settle it for itself, subject only to the right of three-fourths of the States to ratify the proposed amendment.

"The doctrine of State rights never had an abler champion than John C. Calhoun. He said:

"'In connection with this point the Senator, to prove that the Constitution is not a compact, asserts that it is wholly independent of the State, and pointedly declares that the States have not a right to touch a hair of its head; and this with that provision in the Constitution that three-fourths of the States have a right to alter, change, amend, or even to abolish it staring him in the face.'"

"'The plain state of the facts as regards our Government is that these States have agreed by compact to exercise their sovereign powers jointly, as already stated, and that for this purpose they have ratified the compact in their sovereign capacity, thereby making it the constitution of each State, in no wise distinguished from their own separate constitutions, but in the superadded obligation of compact—of faith mutually pledged to each other. In this compact they have stipulated, among other things, that it may be amended by three-fourths of the States—that is, they have conceded to each other by compact the right to add new powers or to subtract old by the consent of that proportion of the States without requiring, as otherwise would have been the case, the consent of all—a modification no more inconsistent with their sovereignty than any other contained in the compact. In fact, the provision to which I allude furnishes strong evidence that the sovereignty is as I contend in the States severally, as the amendments are affected not by any one three-fourths but by any three-fourths of the States, indicating that the sovereignty is in each of the States.'"

On the ground that the wives and children of soldiers are receiving Government pensions the wives of English soldiers are put under special police supervision. Thousands of women in England are protesting against this indignity offered the women who have to make the greatest sacrifice for their country. It is suggested that, if the police are the best judges of the private lives of people in the pay of the Government, they should begin with a close supervision of the private lives of members of Parliament.

"An anti-suffragist is a woman who comes out in public to fight for keeping women from coming out in public," says Puck. "If there is anything funnier than this in the history of politics, Puck would like to hear of it."

The thrilling suffrage movie play, "Your Girl and Mine," will make its first appearance in Boston next Monday, at the Modern Theatre. Tickets, from 15 to 25 cents; may be had at 585 Boylston Street, and the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association gets a commission on all the tickets it sells. The play has already been produced in New York, Chicago and Nashville, and has won the highest praise. It is a drama of vivid action and full of thrills, and it carries a fine equal rights moral throughout. Let no one fail to see it.

FOR "HOME-CONVERTING"

EVERY suffragist who wishes to make her opinion count will want to start the New Year right by using one or more Woman's Journals per week for purely propaganda purposes. Many suffragists, who cannot make speeches or canvass or lobby or go out of the home, use an extra Journal every week for clippings for their correspondence. Many others send a year's subscription where it will make converts. Still others send it where it will furnish facts and arguments for speeches and press work. This use of the Journal is called "Home-Converting."

Every single subscription used is a suffrage investment which pays good interest. A. E. R.

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WILL SHOW UP WHITE SLAVERY

Rose Livingston, Well-Known Social and Suffrage Worker, to Tour Massachusetts

Rose Livingston calls herself a "social worker," but in New York she is known as the "angel of Chinatown," for her remarkable work of the past seven years among the unfortunate victims of commercialised vice. It is of no use to deny the existence of white slavery in Rose Livingston's presence. She knows. She does not try to reach hardened cases. Her work is among the little girls. Time and again she has been able to find a child who has been abducted and restore her to her friends before the blight awaiting her has fallen.

"The girl who disappears" is no myth, as Rose Livingston will tell you. She has traced many such to the evil resorts of New York and Brooklyn, and, sometimes alone, sometimes with the help of police and city detectives, she has rescued them. Night after night she labors for these little victims. When she saves one she is happy. Her work is made possible by a woman's society of a Brooklyn church, which makes itself responsible for her maintenance.

Two or three years ago Rose Livingston became convinced that commercialized vice would never be abolished until women have the vote. Since then she has spoken for woman suffrage wherever and whenever she has had a chance. She is much interested in the Massachusetts suffrage campaign, and is giving a month of her time to it under the auspices of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, in company with Mrs. Ethel R. Vorce of Cleveland, O. They will make a tour of the State, holding afternoon meetings for women only, so that Rose Livingston may explain to them the dangers which beset young girls in remote places, and evening meetings open to both men and women.

ENGLAND ADMITS WOMEN DOCTORS

British War Office Finally Recognizes Them for Service in Field Hospitals

Immediately on the outbreak of war English women doctors volunteered for service in the field hospitals, and British women organized and financed hospital units for service.

Alone of the Allies the British War Office refused to recognize the medical service of women, and thus British women were compelled to work for other armies. At last a tardy recognition has been given to Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson and her hospital. Dr. Anderson, who received part of her medical training in America, is the daughter of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M. D., the second woman to be inscribed on the British Medical Register. The first was Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell.

The Scottish members of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies have established a hospital in Edinburgh from which they are sending out fully equipped and trained field hospitals of women doctors and nurses, while the London Society maintains the best equipped ambulances on the field.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

A List of Members of Congress Who VOTED FOR the Hobson Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution BUT Who ARGUE AGAINST the Woman Suffrage Amendment (Mondell Resolution) on the Ground That It Interferes with State Rights

The column headed "Attitude on Woman Suffrage" is intended to indicate the degree of favor or opposition to suffrage as a principle rather than upon the amendment itself, although in some cases the two coincide. Each one of these men has at some time given the "State rights" reason for not voting for the Mondell resolution. The list is prepared by the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Name of Member	Vote on Prohibition Amendment	Attitude on Woman Suffrage
Alabama:		
Abercrombie	Aye	Favorable to suffrage
Burnett	Aye	Opposed to suffrage.
Taylor	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage
Arkansas:		
Caraway	Aye	Favorable to suffrage
Floyd	Aye	Favorable to suffrage
Goodwin	Aye	Not unfavorable to suffrage
Jacoway	Aye	Not unfavorable to suffrage
Oldfield	Aye	Not unfavorable to suffrage
Taylor	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Wingo	Aye	Not unfavorable to suffrage
Florida:		
L'Engle (paired for)	Aye	Favorable to suffrage
Sparkman	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage
Clark	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Georgia:		
Adamson	Aye	Evasive
Bell	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage
Crisp	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage
Howard	Aye	Not unfavorable to suffrage
Hughes	Aye	Evasive
Park	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage
Tribble	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage
Walker	Aye	Not unfavorable to suffrage
Kentucky:		
Barkley	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Fields	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Helm	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Johnson	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Langley	Aye	Favorable to suffrage
Powers	Aye	Not unfavorable to suffrage
Thomas	Aye	Doubtful
Louisiana:		
Watkins	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Maryland:		
Lewis	Aye	Favorable to suffrage
Smith	Aye	Favorable to suffrage
Mississippi:		
Candler	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Collier	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage
Harrison	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Humphreys	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage
Quin	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Sisson	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Stephens	Aye	Unfavorable to suffrage
Missouri:		
Alexander	Aye	Unfavorable to suffrage
Hamlin	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage
Russell	Aye	Unfavorable to suffrage
Shackleford	Aye	Not unfavorable to suffrage
North Carolina:		
Faison	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Gudger	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Page	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Stedman	Aye	Unfavorable to suffrage
Webb	Aye	Not unfavorable to suffrage
South Carolina:		
Aiken	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Byrnes	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Finley	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Johnson	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Lever	Aye	Unfavorable to suffrage
Ragsdale	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Whaley	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Tennessee:		
Byrns	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Houston	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Hull	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage
McKellar	Aye	Not unfavorable to suffrage
Padgett	Aye	Not unfavorable to suffrage
Texas:		
Garrett	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Smith	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Stephens	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Young	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Vermont:		
Plumley	Aye	Unfavorable to suffrage
Virginia:		
Flood	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage
Glass	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Hay	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Holland	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage
Jones	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Saunders	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Slemp	Aye	Opposed to suffrage
Watson	Aye	Not favorable to suffrage

PREFER "STREET" TO FIRE-TRAP

Girls Congratulated Each Other on Escape from Evils of Burning Factory

Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr told a story of the Triangle Shirt Waist Company fire in a recent address at the New York Suffrage Shop which called forth sympathetic applause.

"At that terrible fire, where the corpses were piled up like cordwood, there were two of us who witnessed a little scene at the side which stunned us," she said, according to the Times. "There were two girls of the street, two of the most miserable and forlorn specimens of their class, standing there, and as they looked on at that awful catastrophe one of them said to the other:

"'Gee, Mag, ain't you glad we left the factory?'

"When such pitiful creatures find the factory conditions so bad that in their unfortunate positions they could congratulate themselves that they were what they were, can any one say that we women have nothing to do with industrial conditions?"

PROTESTS WIN TAX COLLECTOR

"Uncle Andy" Stewart of Atlanta Could Not Stand Continued Cry of Injustice

"Uncle Andy" Stewart, well known as a tax collector in Atlanta, Ga., has become a suffragist, and it came about because of his connection with the tax office.

Dozens of women suffragists in sending checks for taxes protested that they were taxed without representation. That was all very well so long as the protests came by mail. But when the women began besieging the tax office at the court house with more vehement protests, "Uncle Andy" capitulated and hung out a sign. "Taxation of property owners without political representation is a grave injustice whether the taxed be males or females, and should be speedily rectified," it said.

"Suffrage is a big national question, so far as the property owners are concerned," says Mr. Stewart. "I look for it to come home to some of our officials who have ignored the justice of the question. Why shouldn't women who own property have something to say in politics? They are far more competent than a great many men."

The constitution of Missouri debars women from voting. It also debars any town or city from establishing kindergartens as part of the public school system. "Woman suffrage does not stand alone," points out Mrs. Anna Cadogan Etz in this connection. "It is part and parcel of the modern reform movement. States that vote against it, as in the case of Missouri, are often the States that need it the most."

BOARD SUSPENDS FOR CRITICISM

New York School Commissioners Punish Miss Rodman for Letter to Press

New York City's Board of Education suspended Miss Henrietta Rodman as a teacher in the Wadleigh High School last week until Sept. 1, 1915, without pay. Miss Rodman has led the campaign in behalf of mother-teachers in New York. When she found the members of the board determined in their stand that teachers should not become mothers, and when the board had dismissed several mother-teachers, Miss Rodman referred to the members as "mother-baiters" in a letter to the press. This the board held to be "gross misconduct," and suspended her.

Miss Rodman's counsel showed that there is no by-law of the board that made the writing of a letter criticising its act open to punishment.

MAKES SUCCESS AS TREASURER

First Woman to Hold Municipal Office in Washington Establishes Record

Mrs. Lida M. Goode, who is just beginning her third term as treasurer of the town of Hillyard, is said to have the distinction of being the first woman chosen to a municipal office in the State of Washington. In the recent election at Hillyard, which is a thriving suburb of Spokane, Miss Goode was nominated by one party and indorsed by the other two, so her selection was unanimous.

When elected the first time she hired an expert accountant to teach her the routine of the office. After mastering the details Mrs. Goode set about to install a new and up-to-date system of accounting, with the result that the treasurer's office at Hillyard has the reputation of being one of the best in the State.

TWO SUFFRAGISTS LOST TO CAUSE

Two women who were early workers for equal suffrage passed away last week. A telegram to The Woman's Journal from Red Wing, Minn., says that Mrs. Julia B. Nelson died of pneumonia on Dec. 24. The funeral was held on Tuesday. For many years Mrs. Nelson was an active and earnest worker in the Minnesota W. S. A., and for some time past she had been on the executive board of the Minnesota Equal Franchise League.

Mrs. Charlotte Beebe Wilbour died at her home in New York on Dec. 25 at the age of 81. After completing her education at Wilbraham Academy she began to work for suffrage, and was a co-worker with Susan B. Anthony. She was one of the founders of the Sorosis Club in New York and its president for many terms.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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A CONTRAST

Most of the opponents of equal suffrage scorn to be bound by a narrow consistency. In the debate in Congress the other day over prohibition, the nation-wide prohibition amendment received the votes of many Southern members, most of whom have been understood to be opposed to the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment on the ground that it would be morally wrong for three fourths of the States to coerce the remaining fourth. That depends, it seems, on what is the question at stake. Their attitude recalls that of the minister described in a recent issue of the National Monthly:

A certain preacher was in the middle of his sermon one Sunday night when a fire alarm broke the attentive stillness of the sanctuary.

"Sit still!" he cried to his disturbed congregation. "If there is a fire, the Lord will take care of His own, and not let anything happen that shouldn't."

Just then two children, who had stepped outside, shrieked:

"Oh, it's the parsonage! It's the parsonage!"

Without a word of farewell, that preacher made a wild bound from the pulpit and struck out for his burning residence.

"They is times, it seems," said a thoughtful member of the congregation, "when the Lord needs help."

The doctrine of States' rights is held in all sincerity by many excellent persons; but almost every one of them wants to depart from it in any case where he himself is warmly interested. Sometimes it is in regard to one question, sometimes another. But after this has happened a score of times, it is bound to dawn upon the more thoughtful of the States' rights members that if a State needs help from the nation on twenty occasions, it may possibly need it on the twenty-first. At all events, some better reason must be found for objecting to the thing proposed than the mere declaration that three fourths of the States should not make a rule to govern the remaining fourth.

A. S. B.

QUEER STATES' RIGHTS

The coming debate in Congress bids fair to be a great contrast to some debates in former years. If the discussion in the House follows the lines of that in the Senate, the opposition of the Democrats will hinge mainly upon States' rights; and opponents in both parties will say that the important question is whether the majority of women really want the ballot. It has been said that "reformers have terrible memories." In this connection it may be worth while to remind Democratic members of Congress of a little incident which took place more than a quarter of a century ago.

When Wyoming came in as a State, it had already had twenty years' experience of equal suffrage as a Territory. The constitutional convention which framed the constitution for the new State was elected by men and women. It embodied equal suffrage in the constitution by an almost unanimous vote, and the constitution was then submitted to the men and women of Wyoming, and was adopted overwhelmingly.

It had next to be ratified by Congress. The opposition in Congress to the admission of Wyoming came mostly from the Democrats, because Wyoming was expected to be a Republican State. They raised sundry objections, among other things, to equal suffrage. They did not at that time feel that the people of Wyoming ought to be allowed to have just such a system of suffrage as they chose. First they tried to have Congress strike out the woman suffrage clause bodily. Failing in this, they moved that the question of woman suffrage should be submitted to popular vote again in Wyoming, not with the constitution as a whole, but as a separate clause. And how did they ask to have it submitted? To the women alone, so as to make quite sure that the majority of the women really wanted it? By no means, but to the men alone. The women who had been voting for twenty years were to have no voice in the matter. And this precious proposition came very near carrying in Congress; but Tom Reed exerted himself actively against it, and it was defeated. Not one of the prominent opponents of equal suffrage outside of Congress condemned the proposal. Not one had a word to say at that time in favor of regarding the women's own wishes. But imagine the reception that such a suggestion would meet in Congress today! Now pretty much the whole opposition turns on the rights of the States and the alleged wishes of the women. The difference shows how much water has run under the bridges during the last quarter of a century.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE MOVES ON

The official count of the votes at the late election shows that woman suffrage not only carried Montana and Nevada, but got a surprisingly large vote even in the States where it was defeated. In Nebraska the suffrage amendment received 48 per cent. of the popular vote cast upon the question, in North Dakota 45 per cent., in South Dakota 43 per cent., in Ohio 39½ per cent., in Missouri 36 per cent.

The vote of Missouri is in some respects the most encouraging of all, from a suffrage point of view. It has been claimed that the South was almost solid against votes for women. Yet in Missouri more than a third of the voters were found to be in favor of it, and this upon the first occasion when they had a chance to express themselves.

The South has been until lately the most conservative section of the country upon the woman question, and New England has always been looked upon as the home of radical ideas; yet Missouri gave a larger proportion of votes for the woman suffrage amendment in 1914 than Rhode Island did in 1887. All over the country public sentiment is advancing; and

"Where the vanguard camps today
The rear shall camp tomorrow."

A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

A peculiar situation in which playgrounds and politics, woman suffrage and clubwomen's endeavors are oddly mingled exists in Detroit.

Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, a life-long resident of the city, a well-known clubwoman and former president of the City Federation of Women's Clu
years the efficient chairman of the Federation's Public Bath and Playground Committee. She is known as the mother of the recreational movement in Michigan and as the founder of Detroit's public playgrounds. She was also for years the president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association.

For many years Mrs. Arthur urged the mayors of Detroit to appoint a commission which should have charge of the whole recreation problem of the city. An amendment to the city charter has now created this commission, and conferred upon it sweeping powers. The commission is authorized to "manage, direct and care for whatever provisions are made by the city for playgrounds, playfields, indoor recreation centers, debating clubs, gymnasiums, public baths, and to make the necessary inspections as provided by the ordinances of the city for maintaining wholesome and moral quality of all forms of commercial recreation for which licenses are required by the city. The commission shall have power to inspect all forms of commercial recreations, such as theaters, moving picture shows, pool and billiard halls, bowling alleys and other commercial recreation places for which license is now required by the ordinances of the city, or for which license shall be required by future ordinances, and such licenses shall be issued only on the written recommendation of said recreation commission that such recreation place for which license is sought is furnishing recreation of a wholesome and moral quality."

No other recreational commission in the country, it is said, has so great a scope of activity or so immense a responsibility. The commission is made up of eight men and two women. It would have been eminently fitting that Mrs. Arthur should have been one of them. The mayor has not appointed her. Instead, he has appointed the wife of a prominent liquor attorney, now a member of the Michigan Legislature—a woman who has never shown the slightest interest in playgrounds, or taken part in any of the movements for public betterment! The Detroit Journal says editorially:

"The failure of the administration to appoint Mrs. Clara B. Arthur as a member of the recreation commission was a foregone conclusion. At no time was there the vaguest possibility that Mrs. Arthur's years of self-sacrificing service in the interests of playgrounds would be recognized in the City Hall. Hers are the kind of qualifications that rarely win political acknowledgments and public rewards.

"Mrs. Arthur is the playground movement in this city. She has lived it and breathed it. She has the vision of the propagandist and the spirit of the pioneer. She has the capacity, the knowledge, the true sympathy. But neglect has ever been the fate of the breakers of the soil, the foundation layers, the dedicators."

The Detroit Times says:

"The mayor has done pretty well for a mayor who has never tried to hide the fact that he is more than liberal—witness the open Sunday saloon, veto of the barless dance hall ordinance, etc., etc. We have only one criticism to offer, now that the commission has been appointed, and that criticism is that the place given to Mrs. William H. Martz, wife of the liberal representative in the Legislature, should have gone to Mrs. Clara B. Arthur.

"This is not put down in derogation of the capabilities of Mrs. Martz, nor does it question her sympathies with the work as the public expects it to be done, for we know nothing about them, one way or the other. The fact remains, however, that Mrs. Arthur has given tireless years of earnest effort to Detroit toward moral progress, and to have honored her with a commissionship where she could have continued her activities in an official capacity would have been a splendid way of bestowing deserved reward.

"Following the appointment of Mrs. Martz to a place on the recreation commission, Repesentative 'Bill' Martz gave a blow-out to his friends and bought much wine. A place of high honor had fallen to Mrs. Martz, and 'Bill,' as he is known in politics and as champion of the liquor interests in the Legislature, was entitled to celebrate in his own way and buy as much wine as he wanted to.

"But we are not so sure that he was not, in reality, celebrating the defeat of Mrs. Arthur as the woman who is known all over Michigan as a leader for woman's suffrage and as an enemy to the interests 'Bill' has so faithfully served in his seat in the Legislature—from which seat he moved upon one occasion that the water be taken from the House coolers and beer substituted."

The man who has been made president of the new recreation commission, William T. Dust, is described by the Detroit Journal as the most unfit of all the eight members for that office. It says:

"He has repeatedly exhibited an utter failure to grasp the significance of educational playgrounds, just as on the charter commission he expressed with a crude candor and temerity only partisan and spoils theories.

"But it is these very qualifications that earn him the presidency of the new commission, inasmuch as the administration is in entire accord with his notions of playgrounds and spoils.

"The educational playground presents as highly technical a problem as any other part of pedagogics, and should enlist the abilities of the greatest educators in the country.

"Mere politicians, who have no understanding or vision, will keep educational recreation in this city on a par with barber-surgery of the eighteenth century."

An incident of this kind could hardly have happened in Chicago, or in any State where women vote. Elsewhere such occurrences are only too common. Some little time ago the principal woman's club in a large Southern city worked for years to get a juvenile court, only to see a ward heeler appointed as judge of the court when it was established. One concrete object lesson like this converts more women to suffrage than any amount of abstract argument. Michigan women are indignant, not only in Detroit, but throughout the State. The affair will make votes for suffrage the next time that an amendment enfranchising women is submitted to the voters.

A. S. B.

Today the only State in the Union which has no suffrage organization is New Mexico. And even in New Mexico the State Federation of Women's Club has just passed a resolution in favor of votes for women—a remarkable indication of the way that equal suffrage sentiment is spreading, even where there is no organization to push it.

Let American women be thankful for that star of liberty appearing this time out of the West. As the touch of a woman's hand, and the love of a woman's heart are needed to complete the charm of home, so is the moral idealism of woman's nature needed to make a nobler State. Not only shall the participation of women in State affairs be an instrument of self-protection and the protection of child and home, but an instrument also for the prevention of such fratricidal war as that in Europe.—George L. Perin, D.D.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

ALASKA

An amendment to the law governing the property rights of women in the territory is one of the most prominent bills to be introduced at the next session of the Alaska legislative assembly, which meets in Juneau in March. Now that women vote in Alaska, it is certain that women's interests will be looked out for. Other subjects which are expected to come in for discussion are school legislation, public land and homestead laws, naturalization of Indians and a new election law.

KENTUCKY

The Kentucky delegation to the recent Southern States' Woman Suffrage Conference at Chattanooga introduced in the Plan of Work a recommendation that, in the States where such a law does not exist, the suffragists should endeavor to secure a law making it mandatory to employ at least one woman physician for the women's wards in all State asylums for the insane where women are received. The suffragists in Kentucky secured such a law in 1898. It has worked with satisfaction to the authorities, and has been a source of much comfort to the invalid women.

(Kentucky Equal Rights Association. President, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, 337 Linden walk, Lexington).

MONTANA

"Since the Governor has issued his proclamation on the woman suffrage amendment, the women in this section of the State have begun to take interest in political matters," says a dispatch from Harlem to the Butte Miner. "The first woman to register in Blaine County was Mrs. Herbert C. Anderson, followed by Mrs. Theodore Swendseid, a close second. The women who register now in the eastern part of this county, who reside within the district which will comprise part of the proposed county of Phillips, will be the first ones in the State to have the opportunity to use the ballot. The county division election will be held Feb. 2."

Butte teachers are preparing to work for a pension law in the coming Legislature, despite the fact that the State Teachers' Association had previously postponed action for two years. The proposed bill would embody the best characteristics of laws now in force in other States.

(E. S. State Central Committee. President, Miss Jeannette Rankin, Missoula).

PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison between the success with which workingmen achieve what they desire and that gained by working women was recently made by Miss Florence Sanville in the Philadelphia North American, after attending a conference of labor representatives in Harrisburg. She says:

"Some legislation for the benefit of working women was enacted by the Legislature at its last session, after eight years of effort so roundabout and energies so unnecessarily expended that an efficiency engineer would consign the whole machine of endeavor to the scrap heap. But it was the only machine available to unorganized, disfranchised women.

"Compare the two methods. In the recent conference at Harrisburg each delegate was called upon to state the needs and wishes of the group he represented. These suggestions were then discussed in turn; the attitude to be adopted toward them by the labor federation was determined, and means were suggested for impressing upon each member of the Legislature the wishes of his constituents—the men whose votes had put him into office and could remove him from it.

"As one delegate cheerfully remarked in regard to a hard-fought measure of the last session: 'Well, our representative voted against that last session; but he won't have a chance to do so at this one. We turned him out.'

"And how are such matters wrought for the working women of Pennsylvania? All who have given any thought to the matter are aware that their need of protection by certain legislative enactments is no less, and in some respects is far greater, than is the case with workingmen."

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Jenee C. Feuquay, Chandler.)

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Edward L. Stewart, corresponding secretary of the Illinois E. S. A., reports that during the year seventy-five new organizations joined the State Association. She said: "We have 44 ward and precinct organizations, and 54 non-dues-paying organizations affiliated with us, and 34 auxiliary dues-paying organizations."

Miss Christabel Pankhurst visited the municipal courts and various welfare organizations and was a guest at Hull House when she was in Chicago. She will return to Chicago later in the month to address a meeting in the Auditorium.

(Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Room 604, Tower Bldg., 78 E. Madison street, Chicago. President, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout.)

GEORGIA

Georgia suffragists are congratulating themselves on the fact that a member of the Legislature whose vote last summer defeated the Woman Suffrage bill in the Committee on Constitutional Amendments has been won over to the cause. He was won over after hearing Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, who recently made a speaking tour through the four largest cities of the State—Columbus, Savannah, Atlanta and Augusta.

Mrs. Breckinridge spoke before large audiences in each city, and found throughout the State a large interest and enthusiasm, according to a letter just received from Mrs. Emily McDougald. She added many important converts to the movement.

That the people of Georgia are waking up to the fact that women have an important influence in public affairs is shown by recent editorials in Atlanta papers begging the organized women to use their influence in behalf of the bond issue election which is soon to take place in that city. The public schools of Atlanta are in bad condition, and it is proposed to use these bonds for new school buildings and other educational needs in which the women are keenly interested.

The "Atlanta Constitution," in its editorial comment on the defeat in Congress of the prohibition amendment, makes the following prophecy regarding that and the equal suffrage amendment: "How the people will vote on these two embryo amendments may be in doubt. But that they soon will have the opportunity of voting on them, all save the blind can see."

(Georgia Equal Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, 130 Washington street, Atlanta, Ga.).

(Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia. President, Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, 87 E. 15th street, Atlanta).

RHODE ISLAND

Dr. Anna H. Shaw will speak in Providence in Infantry Hall, Jan. 19. The meeting will be attended by many representatives of the organizations which have endorsed suffrage, including the Federation of Labor, the W. C. T. U., the State Grange and the Woman's Club.

The efforts of the Rhode Island suffragists will be focussed this year upon the passage of the Presidential Suffrage Bill, which, writes Mrs. Algeo, "is the only right of suffrage that the Legislature has the power to grant. Should Rhode Island secure this important form of franchise, it will have the honor of leading the thirteen original States by at least six months."

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Barton Jenks, 199 Angell street, East Side, Providence.)

(Woman Suffrage Party. President, Mrs. Sara M. Algeo, 602 Jackson Building, Providence.)

CALIFORNIA

The printing of monthly reports by the City Health Department regarding the sanitary conditions of stores in Sacramento was urged by the Woman's Council of that city in a recent meeting presided over by Mrs. C. H. Adams. This decision was reached after the revelation of conditions in the local stores which were detrimental to public health and cleanliness, and it was resolved that the public should know these conditions.

The Council reported that the law prohibiting the practice of throwing dodgers and other advertising matter about the residential section of the city was constantly violated, and it was recommended that a committee be appointed to call upon the City Commission to enforce this law.

MINNESOTA

Protests are being made by the rural women of Minnesota that the $10,000 appropriated to the State by Congress through the Smith-Lever bill for agricultural extension work is being used entirely for the benefit of men farmers and that farm women are not receiving their share.

The women farmers are supported in their protest by the clubwomen of St Paul, who are determined that they shall not be deprived of any of their rightful share of the appropriation.

The Minneapolis civic and commerce commission has issued as part of its industrial survey a report on the employment of women. The report says that for every 100 Minneapolis men who earn a living by labor with their hands there are 15 Minneapolis women who likewise labor for their daily bread. Eight thousand women are industrially employed, and this number of course takes no account of the women employed in trade and commerce, that is, in department stores, offices, etc.

These are the women who bake bread, knit garments, make men's and women's clothing, bagging and paper goods, confectionery, hats, paper boxes, fancy articles, flags and emblems, cigar boxes and sporting and athletic goods. The knitting industry now employs 1995 women. The bakeries come next, and in them 848 women are at work. Then come the printing offices and publication plants with 671, the men's clothing factories, which include the making of shirts, with 640, the flour and grist-mills with 607, and the bagging industry with 343.

All of these women are handicapped without a vote to look after their own welfare.

(Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Calhoun blvd., Minneapolis).

(Equal Franchise League. President, Mrs. Theresa B. Peyton, 581 Selby avenue, St. Paul).

NEW YORK

The Woman Suffrage Party is holding its series of annual conventions in January. The purpose of these conventions will be the final adjustment of the organization before the vote is taken next November.

Starting in 1907 on the Assembly District plan, the Party now has an enrolled membership of over 135,000 in Greater New York.

Three consecutive Tuesdays beginning Jan. 12 are to be devoted to these conventions. On Jan. 12, the enrolled suffragists of the 63 Assembly Districts of Greater New York are called together to elect

THE PROOF IN CALIFORNIA

The vote at the last three gubernatorial elections in California was as follows:

In 1906	312,030
In 1910	385,713
In 1914	926,689

The vote in 1910 was almost 124 per cent. of that in 1906. If the same percentage of increase had held true, the vote in 1914 would have been 478,294. But instead of increasing to 124 per cent., it increased to 241 per cent. The reason was that women voted in 1914. If 478,294 men voted in 1914, then the number of women voting must have been 448,395. In other words, women would have cast 48 per cent. of the vote and men 52; men would have cast only 4 per cent. more of the vote than women, although the number of adult men in California is 16 per cent. greater than the number of adult women.

Whatever the exact proportion of men and women voting, it is patent that the women of California are fully awake to their new responsibilities.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

National American Woman Suffrage Association, President, Dr. Anna H. Shaw, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City. National Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Chairman, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Diversety Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. National Council of Women Voters, President, Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, 605-606 Perkins Building, Tacoma, Washington. Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, Chairman, Miss Alice Paul, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C. Southern States Conference, President, Miss Kate Gordon, 1826 Prytania Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

the Assembly District leaders and also delegates to the Borough Conventions of the following Tuesday. Men as well as women can vote.

On Jan. 19 there will be five conventions held simultaneously, in each of the five boroughs. These conventions are composed of nine delegates from each Assembly District and they are charged with the duty of electing borough officers.

On Jan. 26, the Assembly District leaders meet at the Party headquarters at 48 East 34th St. for the election of city officers. In the evening the wind-up of the convention is held at the Friends' Meeting House, 227 East 15th St. at 8 P. M. At this convention the platform for the year is constructed. The close of the meeting is to be an address from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, who initiated the organization on the Assembly District plan.

Women voters at a recent special school election in Rockville Centre, Long Island, outvoted the men and carried the proposal to buy a school site for $10,000 and build a school for $40,000. The women were almost unanimous in favor of the plan, while the men were largely opposed.

The vote for purchasing the site stood 214 to 178, and the vote on the building was affirmative by 134 to 29.

(Empire State Campaign Committee. Chairman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 303 Fifth avenue, New York).

(State Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Raymond Brown, 303 Fifth avenue).

(Equal Franchise Society. President, Mrs Howard Mansfield, 8 East 37th street).

(Political Equality Association. President, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, 15 East 41st street).

(Woman's Political Union. President, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, 25 West 45th street).

(Woman Suffrage Party of New York. Chairman, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, 29 East 29th street).

NEW JERSEY

Speaking before the annual convention of the New Jersey Teachers Association at Atlantic City on Tuesday, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw said that the cause has been responsible for peculiar lines of reasoning on the part of men of the country. She said that the excuses offered by Federal and State lawmakers and courts for failing to give or uphold the right of franchise for her sex were becoming lamer with each appeal.

She asserted that "State's rights" had become an "adjustable proposition," explaining her point with the prediction that the vote of the South, which last week approved the national prohibition bill in Congress, would be reversed when the national suffrage bill comes up "because it would transgress on States' rights."

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, 309 Park avenue, Plainfield.)

(Equal Franchise League. President, Mrs. George T. Vickers, 22 Duncan avenue, New Jersey.)

(Woman's Political Union. President, Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, Newark.)

KANSAS

At the annual convention of the Good Citizenship League, held recently in Lawrence, Mrs. Cora Bullard of Tenganoxie was elected president; Miss Alberta Corbin of Lawrence, recording secretary; Mrs. C. W. Smith of Stockton, corresponding secretary.

(Kansas Good Citizenship League. President, Mrs. Genevieve Chalfley, 1151 Ohio street, Lawrence.)

WASHINGTON

In addition to minimum wage scales previously announced regarding other lines of work, the minimum wage commission of Washington last week established $10 as the weekly minimum wage for women and girls employed in offices in any kind of clerical work.

Eight dollars was established as a minimum for both boys and girls over 16 and under 18, and $6 for both sexes under 16.

The minor regulations were adopted on the strength of argument presented at the recent conference that boys and girls needed the protection of an adequate wage during that period from the time they pass out from under the school law to the time they come under the adult minimum wage law.

The orders become effective February 20.

WEST VIRGINIA

Suffragists of the State are at work on a petition to the voters which is to be presented to the Legislature which convenes this month.

Miss Beatrice Yeater of New Martinsville, president of the club there, has been very successful with her voters' petition. Parkersburg, in Wood county, has also rolled up a large petition.

Miss Ida Craft, who recently visited West Virginia, has been engaged by the suffrage club of Charleston, the State capital, to conduct a suffrage school there for a week the latter part of January.

West Virginia's two greatest needs are workers and money. It takes money to reach the voters with both literature and speakers. Miss Christabel Pankhurst recently pledged hereslf to give a hundred dollars a year to the Southern States until women were enfranchised. Every West Virginia woman who reads this pledge is asked to do likewise and send the money or pledge to the State treasurer, Miss Carrie Zane, 106 1-2 14th Street, Wheeling. Sympathizers both in and out of the State who would like to see West Virginia in the free column are invited to contribute.

(Equal Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. J. Gale Ebert, 5th and Juliana streets, Parkersburg.)

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of England will speak at Tremont Temple, Boston, Jan. 14, at the Twentieth Century Club on Jan. 16, and at the Women's City Club on Jan. 18.

A new Votes for Women shop was opened on New Year's day by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association at 205 Tremont Street, one of the busiest sections of the city. Passers-by will be attracted by the suffrage display in the window and will drop in to hear the speaking or buy suffrage literature and novelties. During Christmas week, a Christmas tree adorned with dolls to represent the nations and States where women have the vote, and the six campaign States, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Iowa and North Dakota, was displayed in the window.

The Ways and Means Committee of the M. W. S. A. has already launched its second large undertaking of the winter for the benefit of suffrage and the Red Cross. It is to be an amateur performance of the ballet of "Sylvia," by Leo Deliber, under the direction of Miss Mary Goddard Kellogg of Winchester, the artist and dancer. The performance will be given on the evening of Feb. 1. The cast will number 100.

Miss Anne H. Martin, President of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, was in Boston this week. She addressed a suffrage meeting at State Headquarters last Sunday, telling how Nevada women won the vote.

The women of Springfield voted in large numbers in a municipal election, on Tuesday. Four hundred and forty-nine of them cast their votes for members of the school committee. There are now 687 women registered, so about 65 per cent. of those qualified to vote exercised the right of suffrage. The percentage of women who voted was but little behind the men, for with the larger opportunities for registering their political opinions only 70 per cent. of the male voters went to the polls.

Miss Rose Dexter has given the use of her home at 400 Beacon street, Boston, for a meeting Jan. 12 under the auspices of the equal franchise committee, 93 Newbury street. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale of New York will speak on equal suffrage. Mrs. Hale is a niece to Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. She will also speak at a meeting under the direction of the Wellesley Equal Suffrage League in the Wellesley Town Hall that night.

Dr. Katherine B. Davis will speak on suffrage at the Tremont Theatre Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10.

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, 585 Boylston street, Boston).

(Political Equality Union. President, Miss Mabel Gillespie, 1301 Washington street, Boston).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Recent school elections have shown a great deal of interest on the part of women voters. Not only was their vote heavy in Manchester, as told in a recent Woman's Journal, but in Nashua, where women also went to the polls for the first time, they cast 80 per cent. of their registration. The men cast 81 per cent. of their registration. The figures stood: Men registering, 5,075; men voting, 4,111; women registering, 872; women voting, 699.

A woman, Miss Ruth H. French, was elected to the Nashua school board.

Franklin, like Nashua, has just adopted a new city charter, and under it women are given the school suffrage. They exercised it for the first time in twenty years. Mrs. Ellen E. Webster was elected to the school board.

The school elections throughout the State show that the women are making use of the limited amount of suffrage that has been given them. In the face of their interest it is difficult to see why the men of New Hampshire should refuse them more.

(Equal Suffrage Association. President, Miss Martha S. Kimball, Portsmouth.)

ALABAMA

The State convention of the Equal Suffrage Association will be held in Tuscaloosa, Feb. 4, 5 and 6. The State University is located at Tuscaloosa. Its Dean of Women, Mrs. Frederick D. Losey, is the president of the local suffrage league, and a league has also been formed among the University girls. Dr. Anna H. Shaw will speak at the convention.

(Alabama Equal Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Solon H. Jacobs, 1404 Beach street, Birmingham.)

TENNESSEE

In the course of a few hours recently in Chattanooga a suffrage reception was held, six notable addreses were delivered, two by Miss Kate Gordon, of New Orleans; two by Mr. R. B. Cooke, one by Mr. Sam Divine, and one by Major Charles R. Evans. Five hundred dollars were pledged to the support of the association, and a Men's Equal Suffrage League was formed. The assembly in the afternoon took the form of a reception to Miss Kate Gordon, guest of the new president of the Chattanooga league, Miss Ernestine Noa. The feature of the evening was a debate conducted by Mr. R. B. Cooke, affirmative, and Mr. Sam Divine, negative. Mr. Divine admitted that he was not an "anti" but had taken that side of the question after the president had searched the town in vain to find someone with sufficient courage to debate the negative side. The assembly closed with a rising vote of thanks to Miss Gordon and three cheers for the Men's Equal Suffrage League. Both vote and cheers were heartily given.

(Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Crozier French, Knoxville.)

(Tennessee Suffrage Association. Mrs. James McCormack, Memphis.)

ARIZONA

The special United States tribunal, from which injunctions were sought to prevent enforcement of the prohibition law, has refused to issue the injunctions. The law became effective on Jan. 1.

(Arizona Equal Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Frances Willard Munds, Prescott.)

OHIO

The Corresponding Secretary of the Ohio W. S. A., Ethel Ridgley Vorce, is said to be the most popular speaker for suffrage in that State. Equally at home in a small parlor meeting or before a turbulent street crowd, in a hall or a church, Mrs. Vorce's services are always in demand.

Mrs. Vorce has had a varied experience. Born in Detroit, educated in Canada, having lived in Europe, keeping house for her father and brother from early girlhood, her mother having died when she was but two months old, and engaging later in activities of various kind, from newspaper reporting and settlement work in New York to singing in a stock opera company, the problems and responsibilities of life have presented themselves to Mrs. Vorce in many ways. Always a suffragist, as a matter of simple justice, she early recognized women's need of the ballot as a matter of self-protection and as a means of service to the State.

Mrs. Vorce, since her residence in Cleveland, which dates from her marriage to Myron B. Vorce in 1902, has been active in public affairs. For three years she was president of the Municipal School League, the organization which broke up the old political ring in control of the schools. She was the first organizer of the Woman Suffrage Party of Cuyahoga County, and is now its first vice-chairman. For two years she has been an officer in the State Suffrage Association.

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren.)

(Equal Franchise League. President, Miss Flora E. Worthington, 628 Lincoln avenue, Cincinnati.)

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Woman's Journal Corporation will be held at their office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on Monday, January 11, 1915, at 11 A. M. The Stockholders are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Directors:
Alice Stone Blackwell, President.
Catherine Wilde, Clerk.

WOMEN FORM TO OPEN NEW FIELDS

Committee Plans to Extend Business Opportunities More Generally to Women

The entrance of women into various fields of work has been effected with so much difficulty that a Committee for Extending Business Opportunities to Women was recently formed in New York. A permanent organization will be made at a meeting Jan. 7.

Mrs. Mary Beard, who is temporary chairman, states: "Women have had to make a long, bitter fight to gain entrance into each new field of labor that has opened up to them. It wasn't very many years ago that women doctors and women lawyers were universally opposed. There is still a sentiment against women entering business. The only job that has been cheerfully handed over to women is that of pitying the poor."

Among the members of the committee are Mrs. Mary Beard, wife of Professor Charles Beard, of Columbia University; Miss Rose Young, newspaper and magazine writer; Mrs. Jessica Finch Cosgrave, founder and head of the Finch School for Girls, in New York City; Mrs. Marion B. Cothren, former member and secretary of the City Commission on Teachers' Salaries; Mrs. Alice Barrows Fernandez, former head of the Vocational Guidance Survey; Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, lawyer and suffrage speaker; Miss Mary Snow, of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations; Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Miss Henrietta Rodman, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Mrs. Louise Pierce Hughes, manager of the woman's department in the McAlpin Hotel; Dr. Ida H. Ogilvie, professor of geology at Barnard College; Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the Housewives' League, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay.

An important Peace Conference of women, to be addressed by Jane Addams and others, will be held in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 10. Persons interested are invited to communicate at once with Mrs. John Jay White, 2306 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. It is expected that steps will be taken looking toward the organization of women throughout the whole country in a peace movement.

ELECTION DAY IN ARIZONA

By Senator Frances Willard Munds

We suffrage workers of Arizona toiled steadily for fifteen years in season and out of season, spreading the gospel of equal suffrage. During that time we met and combatted all the stock arguments against giving women the ballot. We watched the sentiment grow among all classes, until, when we at last succeeded in getting it before the voters on a referendum, there remained only a few politicians and narrow-minded people to oppose us.

Equal suffrage carried in Arizona in 1912 by a vote of nearly three to one, and every county in the State gave it a majority. The greatest majorities were given in the counties having a large labor and farmers' vote. The organized labor of the State supported our measure with their solid strength. Every political party in the State had a suffrage plank in its platform. When the vote was given us, we felt amply repaid for our fifteen years' hard labor.

We had plenty of time to get our breath after we were given the ballot before there was much to be done. No elections were held for two years except a couple of city elections, in which nothing developed to catch the interest of the women. The women registered, and voted about 90 per cent. of their registration in the State primaries, which were held Sept. 8. A number of women went into the primaries, several were nominated on the various tickets, almost every county elected a woman for some office. There were only two women candidates for the Legislature, and both were elected. Mrs. Rachel Berry of St. John's, Apache County, was elected to the House of Representatives, and I was elected State Senator from Yavapai County.

Our State Legislature consists of nineteen Senators and thirty-five representatives, all Democrats except one, a Republican Senator from Navajo county. Our whole State went overwhelmingly Democratic, only one Republican being elected to a State office. Our Democratic members of Congress, Senator Smith and Representative Hayden, were returned with the biggest majorities ever given them. It is conceded that the great Democratic majorities in the State were due in no small measure to the fact that the Democratic party came out in its State platform with a strong endorsement of the practice and principles of equal suffrage.

The arguments that women would not use the ballot when given them, or that men would soon lose their respect for women if they mixed up with them in politics, were those that we had to meet most often in our campaign; but if there remained a Doubting Thomas in our midst, his fears were surely set at rest on election day in Arizona. The interest manifested by the women, and the courtesy accorded them by the men, was commented on by every newspaper in the State.

Arizona has been well named the "Italy of America," and the weather was ideal on that day. Prescott is a beautiful little mountain town, located a mile above the sea. I have lived in this city for twenty years, and I have never seen it present a more animated scene. Gay automobiles darted hither and thither carrying voters to and from the polls. The women came out early to vote, and remained to chat and exchange pleasantries, and the streets were thronged from early morning till late in the afternoon with happy, good-natured men and women. Political opponents hobnobbed with each other, using each other's cars, and often two opposing candidates were seen riding together in the gayest spirit of camaraderie.

I have always been a close observer of election day in our town, but I have never seen one that resembled this. The polling places have heretofore been places that we women instinctively shunned, and, although it has been against the law to sell liquor on that day, there has always been more or less drunkenness and many street fights. Not so this time. The saloons were closed tight and fast the night before election at six o'clock, and did not open until after the polls closed on that day. There was no evidence of drinking among all the crowd, and no rowdyism or disturbance of any kind on the streets.

One of the election officials told me that the women made fewer mistakes in voting than the men, asked fewer questions, and voted a much larger percentage of their registration. There was no evidence whatever that politics had degraded or lessened in any way the womanliness of our women, and there was every evidence in the world that women had elevated and purified politics mightily. This fact was commented upon by the press throughout the State.

Politics is being lifted from the gutter to the level of the drawing room in the States where the women have the ballot.—Florence Maule Cooley.

Two Congressmen, Mr. Browne of Wisconsin and Mr. Lazaro of Louisiana, declared their opposition to a federal suffrage amendment during the debate in the House on prohibition.

The Board of Supervisors of Franklin County, N. Y., have passed a resolution in favor of woman suffrage.

"Tut," said Mrs. Twistenberry, "there's a good deal of humility in the air today."

Women's ability in farming is being recognized more and more. Mrs. Adda F. Howie, of Elm Grove, Wis., who has been appointed head of the dairy section for the world's congress of farm women at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is said to have probably the finest herd of Jersey cattle in the country. The herd, which now numbers 84, was started by Mrs. Howie with two cows and a heifer, bought with money which she had earned at State fairs and by writing on agricultural topics for periodicals.

The annual convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage will be held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.

Announcement

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IMMORALITY IN TRAINING CAMPS

English Soldiers Allowed to Go Free While Women Are Jailed for Being on Streets

English suffragists are protesting against the immoral conditions, which, it is rumored, are allowed to prevail around the training camps for soldiers in England.

In the House of Commons recently Sir Ivor Herbert, speaking of the new army, said:

"There is an abnormal wastage going on in the ranks of those units which have already been raised... According to the figures which have been given to me, there has been a wastage in many units of as much as from 30 to 40 per cent. of the strength of the unit, and it is due to what is known in military language generally as 'avoidable disease.' . . . At present, to put it plainly, the great wastage that is going on in the ranks of the new army comes from two causes and two causes only, drink and women."

Shortly afterward, in Cardiff, the military authorities imprisoned five women for being out between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M. There have been no indications that soldiers, guilty of immorality, were treated in a similar way.

The peace plan, proposed by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch to Secretary Bryan and reported in The Woman's Journal of Dec. 19, was not that women should "meet and lay the foundation of an international commission," but that they should "urge their governments" to do so.

We have received a touching letter from a woman of 71, in a town near Boston. She says she has no means of support but her own efforts, and she wants, not charity, but a chance to earn a home. She is not equal to scrubbing or laundry work, but could cook, make beds, wash dishes, etc. Another unemployed woman is anxious for a chance to do sewing or dressmaking. Any one knowing of an opening is asked to address this office.

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KANSAS WOMEN SAVE BABIES

Cut Death Rate by One Thousand in Co-operation With Board of Health

Without spending a dollar, Kansas women have been able to save the lives of a thousand babies in the last year. The chief problem the women of the State will put up to the coming Legislature, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is whether or not the lawmakers will continue to let the babies die or will give the babies of Kansas the same consideration heretofore given to the live stock and farm interests.

Each year there are a few less than 40,000 babies born in Kansas. The vital statistics records for the past four years show only slight variation from these figures. During the year 1913 there were 3112 babies less than one year old who died, chiefly from various intestinal diseases. In the same year there were 848 deaths of babies between one and two years. The State has never considered babies important enough to give them an appropriation, but it has spent thousands of dollars every year for cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, chickens and in fighting the insect pests of the fields and orchards.

But if the farmer's baby got sick, the farmer had to go and pay out money to find out what ailed his child, while if a calf were sick the State would send him a veterinarian to tell him what ailed it.

For several years the women have been trying to get help from the Legislature for a "save-the-babies'" movement.

The women asked the State Board of Health what could be done. Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the board, wrote a little pamphlet about the clothing and care of the children. Beginning the first of the year, one of these little pamphlets was sent to every mother just as fast as the report of the birth came in.

In the ten months of 1914, up to November 1, there had been 2132 deaths of babies under one year and 687 deaths of babies under two years. In the whole of 1913 there were 3112 deaths of babies before they reached one year and 848 before they reached two years.

The result of one year's campaign has been to reduce the infant deaths very materially.

So the Kansas clubwomen, the originators of the movement, and the Kansas Good Citizenship League, which was formerly the suffrage association, have demanded of the Legislature the creation of a Bureau of Child Hygiene, under the State Board of Health, with an appropriation of $15,000 to carry on the work.

GIRLS HELP TO SOLVE PROBLEM

Young Southern Women Succeed in Finding Substitute for Cotton Crop

The success of experiments by 33,420 members of girls' garden and canning clubs, organized in the South by the Department of Agriculture, has prompted many Southern farmers to plant vegetables suitable for canning purposes as substitutes for cotton. This was characterized in a statement recently issued by the department as an important step toward solving the problem of reducing the cotton acreage.

The statement said: "Daughters of Southern farmers, who have been members of the department's garden and canning clubs, have been able to give their fathers practical demonstrations of the value of crop diversification during the present bad cotton year. The actual products which the girls have put up are proving an invaluable asset in many farm homes where the cotton crop has not brought the customary returns, and many farmers are now substituting whole acres of onions and tomatoes in place of cotton, after seeing the success which the young women have made with these crops."

When the young women of the South are proving their ability in such new ways as this, it is an anomalous situation that they cannot go with their fathers to the polls.

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ATLANTA LEAGUE GOES ON RECORD

Thousands of Jewish Citizens Represented in Endorsement by Civic Association

Without a dissenting voice the Civic Educational League of Atlanta, Ga., recently endorsed equal suffrage. The league comprises nearly all the Jewish citizens of Atlanta. The endorsement was first given by the Executive Board, and was received with enthusiasm at a mass meeting of the League in the Jewish Educational Alliance.

"Thousands of Jewish citizens of Atlanta, practically every voter of our race, is a member of this league, and we trust that this, our endorsement, will have a salutary effect in moulding public sentiment in conjunction with your campaign of education for woman suffrage," wrote the president, Eugene Oberdorfer, to Mr. Leonard J. Grossman, President of the Georgia Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

GOVERNOR'S WIFE GIVES WELCOME

Mrs. Whitman Tells New York Suffragists Albany Mansion Will Always Be Open

Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor-elect of New York, was entertained at luncheon at the Hotel St. Regis Monday by the Women's Political Union of the Seventeenth Senatorial District. She told the women that the doors of the home that the State provides for the Governor and his wife in Albany would always be open to them.

Mrs. Francis Livingston Cabot, who introduced Mrs. Whitman, spoke of the good suffrage work she had done and said she would be greatly missed. "We hope we may still have the influence of Mrs. Whitman," said Mrs. Cabot, "and it will be pleasant to feel that we have the good will of both the Governor and his wife."

FORM FEDERATION OF PEACE FORCES

Organization with Jane Addams As Chairman Starts Work for Permanent Peace

An "Emergency Federation of Peace Forces" was formed in Chicago a few days ago, with Jane Addams as Chairman. It aims "to secure the widest possible adoption by peace, civic, labor, religious, social, scientific and other organizations of a minimum program for constructive peace," and to bring intelligent public opinion to bear to lead to such a settlement of the present world catastrophe as may insure permanent peace. Copies of its tentative program may be had from Louis P. Lochner, Secretary, 623 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, and contributions for its work should be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Bertram W. Sippy, at the same address.

Representatives of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, the Chicago Political Equality League, and many other societies, of women and men, took part in the meeting where the organization was formed and the tentative program framed.

The picture on our first page this week is a reproduction of the poster design by Egbert Jacobs which won the $200 prize offered by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

"WANTED" AD FOR GOOD CANDIDATE

Democratic Women in Chicago Advertise for Man Whose Record "Rings True"

Worthy aldermanic candidates are known to be hard to find, yet the women voters of Chicago are determined that they will have the best. They have accordingly evolved a unique method of finding a good one. A dispatch from Chicago says:

"Democratic women of the Second Ward inserted an advertisement in Chicago newspapers on Tuesday regarding aldermanic candidates. The advertisement was as follows:

"'WANTED—Candidate for alderman in the Second Ward. Either man or woman; must be progressive, aggressive, radical, and a democratic Democrat, with a political record which rings true and will attract the votes of women. Answers will be held confidential.'

"We want to find out just now who wants to serve as alderman and then investigate," said Mrs. M. S. Jones, chairman of the Woman's Committee. "The one that has the best qualifications we shall support."

NEED SUFFRAGE FOR FIRE LAWS

Fire Commisioner of New York Says Women Would Bring Better Legislation

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson of New York made his maiden suffrage speech for the Empire State Campaign Committee, working for "Victory in 1915," at the Cort Theatre last Monday.

Because women do not vote, Mr. Adamson said it was impossible to get proper fire laws, and he cited the Triangle fire as an example of bad conditions which resulted disastrously.

"There were 147 women and girls who lost their lives there," said Mr. Adamson, "and there are a great many more factories in the city where the conditions are as bad, but the women are not able to stir the men into action. We can't have a real democracy until the women vote."

The number of inmates in the insane asylums of New York State has increased 25 per cent. in six years. If New York happened to be an equal suffrage State, this increase would certainly be laid to the malignant influence of votes for women.

LAST LAUGHS

"Mrs. Rippleton's afternoon tea," said Mrs. Twickembury, "was a perfect Babylon of sounds."

Skipper of tramp steamer (having lost his bearings on a dark, stormy night, and trying to get his position on an old chart): "If that's Cardiff, Bill, we're orl right; but if it's a fly-spot, 'eaven 'elp us!"—London Opinion.

Hazel Hatch was playing in the yard, near where her mother had some clothes hung out to dry. "Hazel," called out her mother, "go and feel of those clothes, and tell me if they are dry yet!" So Hazel went to them, and felt. "Well, mother," she said doubtfully, "they are just about lukedry!"—Youth's Companion.

Norah was a new girl in the employ of the Smiths, and hardly had 24 hours passed before she had the misfortune to drop a piece of roast beef on the floor. Roast beef that has been used as a mop is gritty eating, so Norah thought it the part of wisdom to consign it to the garbage can.

"I think, Norah," remarked the mistress, rambling into the kitchen later in the day, "that we will have some of that roast beef cut cold for supper."

"Sure, an' it's meself that's very sorry, ma'am," answered Norah, contritely, "but the cat got it when Oi wasn't looking."

"The cat got it!" exclaimed the mistress, with a surprised expression. "What cat?"

"Jay whiz, ma'am!" cried Norah, concernedly, "ain't there no cat?"

"Why do we always bring out a lot of fairy tales at Christmas time? I'll tell you why. It's because the fairy tale is irresistibly absorbing."

The speaker was Mitchell Kennerly, publisher. He went on:

"I gave a little boy a book of fairy tales last Chistmas. One evening, after his supper, the little boy began to cry.

"'What is the matter with you?' asked his nurse. 'What are you crying for?'

"'Boo hoo!' he blubbered. "I ate all my supper while you were reading me one of my fairy tales, and here I didn't know I'd eaten it.'"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is little Edna's first year in school, and she is very enthusiastic about her lessons. She is learning to read by the phonetic system, and takes delight in practising at home. Not long ago some one stepped on the cat's tail, and the poor beast gave an agonized wail, followed by a prolonged hiss. "Oh, mother," Edna eagerly exclaimed, "did you hear kitty give the 'th' sound? I suppose she learned it from me."—New York Press.

A small, tired, timid-looking woman paused uncertainly at the anti-suffrage booth at the food show, evidently wondering if there were free samples of any commodity to add to her collection.

One of the three antis in charge asked sweetly, as she proffered a handful of pamphlets, "Wouldn't you like to have some of our suffrage literature?"

"No, ma'am, I wouldn't!" retorted the small woman, emphatically, backing off.

The trio, reassuringly and in unison: "But, you understand, we're against it!"

The small woman, still moving away, halted, scared but defiant, and shrilled back with intense conviction:

"Well, I'm not—I'm for it! Votes for Women!"

And—"Who'd have thought it?"—gasped the antis as the little militant scuttled away.

NORWAY PROTECTS ITS MOTHERS

President of House in Suffrage Country Says Most Important Legislation Is for Women and Children

"The most important social legislation before our country at present is that which seeks to safeguard mothers and young children," says Johan Castberg, leader of the labor democratic party in Norway, and president of one house of the Norwegian Parliament.

Women have full suffrage in Norway, and the statement of this parliamentary leader is significant. When will a Speaker of the House or the President of the United States Senate make a similar one in this country?

"We are learning to respect motherhood more, whether in or out of marriage," continues Mr. Castberg in the American-Scandinavian Review. "Rules of morality are not accidental or arbitrary, but are founded upon the experience of the ages of what best advances the welfare of the race. In our modern civilization we have been prone to forget the importance of the mother in the development of the nation, and as we return to a natural view of her place in society, we realize the duty of the community to provide favorable conditions for the birth of healthy children. This duty may involve special regulations for the woman wage-earner, and the question of how far these regulations should extend is one of the problems before our lawgivers today.

"Our present factory laws, which apply to plants employing as much as five workers, prohibit the working of women for six weeks after childbirth, and I have introduced a government proposition extending the time to eight weeks, two weeks to be before the birth of the child. The question naturally arises: How is this woman going to live in the meanwhile? Under our present sick-benefit law, which covers practically the same class, a woman receives 60 per cent. of her wages during the period of enforced rest and free medical attendance. We have also introduced a government proposition extending the benefit for the full period of eight weeks, fixing a minimum of one krone a day, and providing free midwife as well as free physician. A very important clause of the proposed law is that which extends these privileges to the wives of men paying premiums under the sick-benefit law. In this case the maternity benefit is to be fixed at 40 kronor instead of the percentage of the woman's wages. As married men pay no larger premiums than bachelors, the community would in this way directly aid the father in bringing up his children.

"One duty now before our people is the protection of the unmarried mothers. Although the percentage of children born out of wedlock is not high in Norway compared with other countries, their number is certainly sufficient to warrant special legislation. The death rate among these children is appalling, amounting sometimes to as much as three times the rate among children born in normal conditions. Under the old Norwegian law illegitimate children had the same right of inheritance as those born in wedlock, but by more recent legislation the father is not legally a father at all. He is required to pay the mother a small sum, but only on her demand, and the burden of proof rests on her. She often shrinks from making a claim; she is perhaps ashamed or she is afraid of offending the man, and so losing a possible chance of marriage. Sometimes she suffers much privation before she receives aid, or she may not receive it at all.

"In order to remedy this evil we have brought in a government proposition which, in the first place, raises the amount of the contribution to be paid by the father, and, in the second place, provides for its disbursement by the municipality in cases where the father cannot be made to pay. The most revolutionary provision of the bill, however, is that which requires the question of fatherhood—if not voluntarily admitted—to be established by the courts. Anonymous parenthood must cease, and the father must assume his share of the duties now borne only by the mother. Under the present law, the child born out of wedlock inherits from the mother only and bears her name. By the new bill, which will probably soon become a law, the child will have the right to bear its father's name also, and to inherit from him on an equal footing with his legitimate children."

M. Maurice Barres, author of *"L'Ennemi des Lois,"* in the Collection Gallia (Dutton), and member of the French Chamber of Deputies, is father of a bill to create a national holiday in honor of Jeanne d'Arc, who, he says, represents an incomparable image of force and radiant loyalty, a figure of victory, the saint of France.

A woman, Miss Frances Hopkins, was recently appointed probate judge of Clay County, Mo., by Gov. Major. The appointment is said to be without precedent in the memory of State officials.

The devil would never consent for woman to have the ballot under any circumstances.—The Dixie Suffragist.

The German Government is paying maternity pensions, on the ground, it is said, that the soldiers may feel more comfortable if their women folk are looked after. A war correspondent suggests that one might as well say that wounded men in the trenches are attended to so that the women at home may feel happier.

President Wilson paid a compliment to Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the New York City Consumers' League and First Vice-President of the National Consumers' League, when she called at the White House recently to invite the President to be guest of honor of the League at their twenty-fifth dinner in the Hotel Astor, Jan. 12. The President said he wished all the men's organizations visiting him in conference might so ably present their cause as had Mrs. Nathan and her associates.